





**THE EDMONTON BULLETIN** is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising Rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion; no advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar. Advance payments. FRANK OLIVER, Proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MAY 17, 1884.

#### THE SYNDICATE AND ITS LOAN.

In order further to aid the passage of the syndicate loan resolutions it was found necessary to grant an increase of subsidy to each of the provinces, to which as to the railway subsidies, it was suddenly discovered they were entitled. A total capital of about \$4,000,000 was placed to the credit of the provinces, on which interest at five per cent. per annum is to be paid. In this way Ontario is to receive \$142,400, Quebec \$130,000, Nova Scotia \$39,688, New Brunswick \$30,235, Prince Edward Island \$9,168, Manitoba \$5,541 and British Columbia \$4,155 per year, while the North-West with a population equal to Prince Edward Island or Manitoba and much greater than that of British Columbia, receives nothing. The elaborate details furnished by the minister of finance as to the right of the various provinces to this increase of subsidy are too deep for North-Westerners generally to fathom, but it is quite within their comprehensions to understand that because the members representing those provinces were required to vote for the loan or robbery, it was necessary that their provinces should be indemnified in some way, and that because the North-West had no representatives and no votes and therefore did not require to be conciliated, it was to get nothing.

This \$4,000,000 of additions to provincial subsidies added to the \$9,000,000 paid as subsidies to the railways in the eastern provinces makes the nice little sum of \$13,000,000 of which each person in the North-West has to pay four times more than his share in order that the C.P.R. company might receive a loan of \$22,500,000 to build a line through Ontario and British Columbia. It is true that for the share of the North-West it has 1,000 miles of the road built at a cost of \$17,000,000, and in return has only been asked to give 25,000,000 acres of land worth on the government and C.P.R. company's estimate \$2.50 per acre, or \$62,500,000 and that half the remaining land in the territories, the odd sections, is held as security for the repayment into the federal treasury of \$25,000,000 cash subsidy, to be paid to the syndicate by the government. Furthermore not only is the North-West compelled so to contribute towards the construction of the C.P.R. but the advantages that would naturally accrue to the country from the building of 1000 miles of railway through it are to a great extent nullified by the fact of the road being taken through the least fertile part of the whole country in order that the eastern and western provinces and the railway company might benefit by having a direct through route from ocean to ocean, by the fact of all competition on transportation being shut off, the short route by way of Hudson's bay being practically closed by being placed under syndicate control; by the lands of the syndicate being exempted forever from municipal taxation, and the burden of making local improvements thrown entirely on the shoulders of the actual residents of the country.

The matter resolves itself into this, that the North-West, in order to secure the benefit arising from having one line of railroad across its extent has been obliged to pay directly and indirectly some three or four times the value of the work done, to forego the privilege of competing lines, to await the pleasure of the syndicate for railway communication through the really fertile parts of the country, to carry on public improvements at private expense, to submit to land and traffic monopolies the most outrageous, and is then asked to be thankful for favors received.

That Canada is paying too dear for its whistle in the matter of the C.P.R. is becoming apparent, but if this is the case, how doubly dear must the North-West be paying, having to bear so much the heaviest end of

the burden. When the syndicate bargain was first struck it was trumpeted as a sublime stroke of statesmanship and the railway was to be a grand Christmas gift to the people of Canada. Since then the bargain has been amended repeatedly in the interests of the company and contrary to those of the people, and after three years of existence the company comes to the government bankrupt, seeking assistance. Favors had been granted before, cash was now poured out like water, and millions more money was given in the form of a loan and guaranteed interest than the original cash bonus amounted to. Had the matter stopped there it would have been bad enough, but hardly had this grant been made before the insatiable company demanded five millions more, while the eastern members were demanding railway bonuses and subsidies as a condition of their having granted the loan. Here a stroke of excellent business was done, and the one sum was used to satisfy both the C.P.R. and the eastern members. Out of \$9,000,000 subsidies granted to eastern railways contracted or projected, the C.P.R. will get the benefit of a trifle over \$5,000,000 as subsidies to lines which are branches of that road.

It is probable, however, that the company has at last got to the end of its tether. It has now drained the last dollar out of Canada that the country can stand, or perhaps a few millions more than it can stand, and can hope for nothing further from that source. From this time forward the company and the road must stand on their own merits, whatever those merits are. Had the money that has now been contributed by the people of Canada towards the road been honestly spent upon it the road would have been built, but that it has not been so spent goes without saying. Many millions have been spent in buying up eastern roads for the purpose of competing with the Grand Trunk and many millions have gone to swell the private fortunes of the promoters of the project. Already two of the prime movers, Messrs. Angus and McIntyre have retired having made their pile—some \$3,000,000 each, while president Stephen has built a million dollar dwelling and D. A. Smith has purchased coal mines and H. B. shares without number. This, be it remembered, has been done by the officers of a bankrupt and only partially constructed road. It does not need the gift of second sight to tell how the bankruptcy came. It is strange that the retirement of these gentlemen should occur at a time when the road was so near completion, when such large additional aid had been received from the government and when the retiring gentlemen and their partners had both pockets full of money, and it is also strange that at the same juncture the minister of railways who as the agent of the Canadian people in the matter is responsible to them for any defects there may have been in the management from their stand point retired also. Tupper out of the government and Angus and McIntyre out of the syndicate, the burden is transferred to the shoulders of that ever-recurring—in cases of swindle—innocent third party who should not be made to suffer for the mistakes or crimes of his predecessors. While Canada is saddled with a debt of enormous amount and the North-West with a railroad and land monopoly the most iniquitous the world has ever seen, the North-West reaps the smallest possible amount of benefit from the expenditure incurred either in the building or running of the road. If the North-West or Canada can rejoice in such gifts or such statesmanship as this now is the golden opportunity, for this C.P.R. business has certainly reached a height and depth unknown before in the history of Canada or perhaps of the world.

ROBERT WATSON, M.P. for Marquette, was banqueted by his constituents in Portage la Prairie, on April 26th. Speeches eulogizing his course and condemning that of the other Manitoba members were made, poetry (?) was composed and recited in his honor, and altogether there was the greatest enthusiasm. Low as Canadian politics have sunk there is yet a feeling in favor of the man who tells the truth and does the right for truth and right's sake. But what a country where such a course is so rare as to be held worthy of special and enthusiastic recognition.

The following letter was received by Mr. R. Hardisty at Calgary, from F. N. Gisborne inspector of telegraphs, dated Ottawa, April 24th: "The minister of public works approves of my recommendation to erect an entirely new line of telegraph west of Battleford, by way of Pitt and Victoria in lieu of repairing and maintaining the old south trail line to Edmonton, provided always that the inhabitants on the former route will assist in construction by furnishing good spruce poles free of cost. Will you kindly inform me as to the best trail, to avoid wooded lands, to adopt between Pitt and Ft. Saskatchewan and also as to the number of poles (35 to the mile, 22 feet long, 6 inches at the small end, spruce or juniper) which the people would agree to provide, also the probable cost of the number which we might have to purchase." No doubt it would be a very good thing to have the telegraph line removed and placed near the river, so that boats and rafts could be telegraphed from and to at various points, but seeing that the only settlements on the river are Victoria, Pitt, and Saddle Lake, in which the population is not large nor wealth superabundant, it is scarcely to be expected that they will do much towards building 300 miles of telegraph line. As for the people of Edmonton and Ft. Saskatchewan they would much prefer a line to Calgary, and if they gave anything would give to it. But is it not running the thing into the ground slightly when men whose rights as citizens are not recognized, whose rights of landed property are unadjusted and subject to the arbitrary settlement of an irresponsible government official, are in addition asked to contribute the greater proportion towards the construction of what is essentially a public work, to which they have by their ordinary contributions to the revenue of the country given already three or four times their share. Tracts of land on the bank of the river have been granted to different colonization societies while political favorites hold timber and coal limits. The profits of these men depend upon the opening up of the country by telegraph and other means, and the increase in values consequent upon the labor and efforts of others. Let those men whose rights have been recognized and who depend on the exertions of others for their profits be called upon to foot the bill for these public works if they are to be constructed.

It is much to be regretted that the amendment to the homestead act as finally passed is not the same as when first introduced into the senate. As it stands now it cannot be held to be a relaxation of the former law regarding residence on the homestead. For the privilege of residing two miles from his homestead a man must break nearly three times the amount of ground he would have to were he to live on it altogether. Of course it would be nonsense to expect him to do this. It is to be noticed that the 40 acres of improvement must be done on the homestead quarter section alone. It is well known that there are many localities in this and every other partially wooded district in the North-West in which the breaking of 40 acres on the homestead would entail a heavy expense for clearing of wood and brush, which if part of the improvement were allowed on the pre-emption would not be required. By compelling the improvements to be made on the homestead quarter section only, the man who does not reside on his claim must either take one well clear of brush or none at all, while it should be the care of the department to get as many men to take claims as close together as possible and especially to get non-residents on the less valuable claims. Certainly it is better to have a non-resident settler who will do extensive improvements than no settler at all and the land lying idle, as it is now doing, while men are leaving the country because they cannot acquire a stake in it. That allowing a settler to reside within two miles of his homestead is not a concession of any value, requires but slight proof. Where all the odd sections and two of the even ones in each township are reserved from settlement if the country is in any way broken the chances are that the early settlers will be over two miles apart. Under these circumstances the number of cases in which a settler can take advantage of this clause must necessarily be limited, so limited in fact

that no practical advantage is gained. The part of the amended clause stating that an applicant for patent must not be absent from his residence for more than six months in any one year, is capable of two interpretations and as is usual in matters in which the land department is concerned, the most natural interpretation is the one not put upon it by the officials. At first reading of the sentence it is generally concluded that the meaning is fulfilled if a person is not absent from his land for more than six months at any one time during the year. The department, however, considers that the meaning is that a person must not be absent for an aggregate period of more than six months in each year. If it was the desire of the government to make the homestead law more liberal they should have done so. From the comments of the Manitoba and North-West press the amendment as originally proposed met the views of the people of the North-West very well. But to have tinkered at the act without amending it or practically changing it seems to be a something more worthy of a meddlesome fish wife than of men laying claim to the rank of legislators and statesmen.

BROWN & CURRY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Beg to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West,

WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTENT WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY  
(Limited),

BOW RIVER, N.W.T.,

Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,  
Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.





# GENERAL NEWS.

Calgary is being incorporated.  
The Regina reserve is full at last.  
Canada wants to borrow \$25,000,000.  
The Moosejaw reserve will remain a reserve.

The C.P.R. land agency at Calgary has been closed.  
The emperor of Germany is said to be in his dotage.  
Charles Reade, the English novelist, is dead, at the age of 70.

Wheat seeding was finished on the Bell farm on April 12th.  
The Qu'Appelle Record has been merged in the Moosejaw News.

The crown prince of Prussia is president of the Prussian council.  
The Cochrane ranch at Kootenai lakes has been called Hillhurst.

Wheat for April delivery was worth 86c in Chicago on April 15th.  
A cyclone did great damage in the state of Mississippi on April 15th.

A carbonate mine at Cache creek, Kicking Horse, is to be developed.  
Tenders are asked for the building of the new H.B. store at Calgary.

The French party are demanding increased representation in the senate.  
The Merchants' bank has declared a half yearly dividend of 3 per cent.

Traffic manager Harder, of the C.P.R. company, has resigned by request.  
Caselli, Stinson & Co., leather merchants, of Montreal have failed for \$100,000.

The vacant land in the Regina reserve was to have been auctioned off on April 30th.  
Hugh Sutherland, M.P., has gone to England to raise the wind for the H.B. railway.

Section 16, of the Calgary town site, belonging to the government, is to be surveyed.  
There is great depression in the shipping and ship-building interests in Britain at present.

Rumored that placer diggings have been discovered in a creek three miles from Silver City.  
Fifty policemen will take care of the whisky business on the C.P.R. west of the mountains.

The estimated revenue of Manitoba for the next year is \$202,150, and the expenditure \$248,000.  
Thirty families for British Columbia and 75 for Manitoba left Toronto recently as an excursion party.

The Calgary Herald and Winnipeg Times object to the centralizing principle of the mining regulations.  
The new Manitoba municipalities act will probably exempt all improvements on real estate from taxation.

The Exchange bank liquidations have reached the sum of \$750,000 to meet liabilities aggregating \$2,232,000.  
M. Pasteur, of France, claims to be able to inoculate dogs so as to make them proof against the effects of rabies.

British taxes are to be reduced as the government finances are in such a satisfactory state as to admit of this being done.  
The C.P.R. are discharging 100 employees in their locomotive shops in Montreal. Cause depression of trade. Where's the N.P.

Lord Colin Campbell, brother of the marquis of Lorne, who was discredited on suit of his wife recently, wants the case tried again.  
The G.T.R. traffic receipts for the week ending April 14th, shows a decrease of \$54,000 compared with the corresponding week of last year.

The Regina Leader says that a branch railroad is to be constructed this summer from that burg to Long Lake, north of the Qu'Appelle river.  
Rumored that the Hon. J. A. Chapleau will be the next least governor of the North-West, or of Quebec. He will excel the present Cauchon.

Indians are making sugar on Pile of Bones creek near Regina. They are not making it out of the pile of bones but from the North-West sugar maple.  
A man left Moosejaw on March 10th, went to Clinton, Ont., and returned to Moosejaw on April 2nd with a car load of stock. This beats the old times.

There is a large exodus of French Canadians to New England to work in the tin can factories and a large colony is going to Turke mountain, Dakota.  
The Calgary North-West star says that the silver city miners are dissatisfied with the new quartz mining regulations and several have left for the States in consequence.

The C.P.R. are shutting down on the dead head business. Recently they dropped a man off at Parkley, 50 miles west of Moosejaw, because he could not pay his fare.  
The Union and Grand in Hand ranch company has secured a lease of twelve townships for grazing purposes in the Red Deer country. The capital of the company is \$400,000.

D. B. Woodworth, M.P., recently made a flippant allusion upon the Toronto News correspondent and was whipped.  
The Nelson valley railway company have sold out to the Winnipeg & Hudson's Bay company, the latter to repay the former for all expenditures in the work of survey.

An armed force of Orangemen were holding the town of Carleton Place, Newfoundland, on April 15th, the turnout being occasioned by a man named Brennan firing at an Orangeman.  
The Ft. MacLeod Gazette thinks that the proposal of the Indian department to cut down the railroads of the Indians is premature and imprudent. It fears that the rancorous will suffer.

The North-West coal and navigation company has had a new steamer built at Medicine Hat this spring. She is 200 feet long. The same company have also turned out a large number of barges.  
The Dead March was performed in the Presbyterian church, Moosejaw, during services in memory of Prince Leopold, and an Easter anthem was rendered by the choir on Easter Sunday evening.

A disturbance has occurred in the Oka Indian settlement in Quebec, between the authorities of the Roman Catholic church and the Indians about rights of property. The quarrel is of long standing.  
R. Pearson, of Suspension bridge, Niagara, was shot dead by his brother-in-law, Thomas Veddar, on Luna Island, just above the falls, on the night of April 9th. The murderer walked into the river and went over the falls. His body was afterwards found.

H. F. Atkins, an artist of Toronto, lately shot a man named Hackett for having been too intimate with his wife. The woman was shot accidentally at the same time but not seriously. Hackett died. Atkins was arraigned for shooting with intent to kill but was jury after two minutes absconded returned a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with applause.  
A riot took place in St. Thomas, Ont., on April 29th, between the Irish and Italian laborers on the Canada Southern railway. The Italians were working at lower wages than the Irish would work for. The latter made the attack but were repulsed by the Italians, one of whom, however, was killed. Twelve of the attacking party have been arrested and committed for murder.

On the senate resolving itself into a committee to provide redistrict in districts in the North-West, Senator Macpherson took occasion to speak concerning the note from himself to Wilkinson, relating to the appointment of an Edmonton registrar, in such a manner that portions of the reporter's notes were suppressed, as the speech was too violent for publication. This caused Gips to remark concerning senatorial dignity.

A newspaper correspondent proposes to conquer the Sudan by means of a railroad. At present the 200 mile desert separates the navigable waters of the Nile at Berber from those of the Red Sea at Suakin. If troops or supplies once be landed at Berber, the back of the Sudan would be broken. The difficulty, however, of transporting men and supplies across this stretch of desert seems to be insurmountable.

The Canadian cotton manufacturers have held a consultation, concerning the over supply and consequent low price of cottons. To obviate the trouble some proposed to stop the importation of this would look bad for the N.P. they concluded to ship their surplus to England to be disposed of for what it would bring. This will put the National Policy in the position of compelling the Canadian manufacturer of cottons to pay for the furnishing of a cheap article to the British consumer. The idea of selling the surplus in Canada for what it would bring, thereby giving Canadian benefit of a cheap article seems not to have struck the manufacturers. Perhaps it will strike the people about the time of the next election.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, May 16th, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	68	28
Sunday,	61	32
Monday,	72	38
Tuesday,	78	32
Wednesday,	82	40
Thursday,	83	37
Friday,	74	47

Barometer rising, 27.49.  
On Thursday, from 5.30 p.m. until sunset, a large black spot could be seen in the naked eye, on the sun. It was situated about the centre and a little south of its equator. The spot was of twelve townships in size, smoke which has filled the atmosphere for the last week.

CROWN TIMBER OFFICE.—All parties holding permits from this office are required to return the same, and make the necessary affidavit, as they expire this day.  
THOS. ANDERSON, Crown Timber Agent  
Edmonton, 1st May, 1884.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

NEW GOODS JUST ARRIVED.

A full assortment in

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

XMAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

JOHN SINCLAIR & CO.

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION

Is requested to our immense stock of

GENTS' HATS, comprising English, American and Canadian. These goods are from the most noted makers and are being sacrificed.  
The following stocks were assorted:

DRY GOODS,  
READY-MADE CLOTHING,  
BOOTS & SHOES,  
HARDWARE,  
TINWARE.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

Under the new noted Mr. Henderson, in full operation. Our customers and the public will please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

TO ARRIVE

Within next few weeks a large stock of

Groceries, Building Material, Patent Medicines, Dry Goods, etc.

JNO. A. McDUGALL & CO.

SEEDS!

Agricultural, Garden and Flower Seeds, Clovers, Timothy, and all varieties of Grass Seeds. Carefully selected Seed Grains. Tree Seeds. Our illustrated catalogue and price list will be sent on application.

R. R. KEITH & CO.,

Saskatoon

482 Main street, Winnipeg

# INSURANCE.

C. F. STRANG, Accountant and Fire Insurance Agent. City and Farm Properties Insured. Office with G. A. Watson, Barrister, Edmonton.

## CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Hours of Sunday service: All-Saints 11 a.m., St. James 6.30 p.m., W.S.S.  
ST. JOACHIM'S, R.C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday, Sermon in English and Cree. Afternoon services at 3 o'clock. H. GRANLIN, O.M.I.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Thursday evening at 7. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan on May 15th.

## NOTICES.

POTATOES.—One hundred bushels of Early Golden Wonder Potatoes for sale by ALLAN OMANDS, South side.

NOTICE.—Important to Stock Raisers. A well bred bull, three years old, imported from Winnipeg, in good condition for service, at J. J. HINES, south side.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Persons hereafter removing fences and trespassing on the homestead property will be prosecuted according to law. W. NEWTON.

NOTICE.—All parties are hereby notified to give no credit on my account to my wife Virginia Gagnon, she having left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. ISAAC GAGNON.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Settlers, farmers or others who wish information as to cutting timber on limits held by Moore & Macdougall in Edmonton district must arrange with T. Anderson Esq., Crown Timber agent, Edmonton. MOORE & MACDOUGALL.

NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as cutters, makers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All parties indebted to the late firm must settle with Xavier St. Jean, who will settle on accounts against the said firm, and continue the business himself. A. ST. JEAN, N. ST. JEAN, Edmonton, April 17th, 1884.

NOTICE.—Important to Farmers and others. The best value in Self Binders, Reapers, Mowers and Rakes. The Massey Manufacturing Company, Toronto, makers of the Toronto Mower and Twine Binder, the Massey Harvester and Mower cut the Shurps' Horse Rake, offer the above at great bargains. Parties wishing to purchase should communicate without delay so as to ensure early delivery with our new REAPER, A. BLAKE, Belmont Farm, Edmonton.

REAL ESTATE NOTICE.—Parties wishing to purchase lots or land in the "Robertson & McMillan property, lot 12, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & McLeod property, lot 14, Edmonton," or in the "Macdonald & Lamoureux property, in the city of Saskatchewan," must deal only with the undersigned or George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.

George A. Watson, who has to deal with please order their suits some time ahead so as to have being disappointed.